



Novemb̄ h̄t d̄. xxx.
luna. xxx.

xiiij d
iiij c
ii f
g
r . a nōs
b .
xviij c
viij d
c
xv f
iiii g
iii a
xii b
i c

Omn̄ sanctorum.

Omn̄ animarum.

Leonardi abbi.

L.iii. coronatorum.

Martini epi.

Bertrici epi.

ix d Machuti ep̃i.

ix e

f

xviii g

vi a

b

xviii c

iii d

xi e

xi f

xviii g

xviii a

viii b

vi c

xvi d

v e

Cecilie uirginis.

Clementis pape.

Katherine uirgis.

Maximu ep̃i.

Vigilia.

Andree apli.

MEDIEVAL BOOK OF HOURS CALENDAR LEAF, c. 1450 - NOVEMBER

IM-8912: (124 x 90mm) Original leaf from a medieval manuscript *Book of Hours*. 16 and 17 lines of text, ruled in red, written in Latin with dark brown ink on animal vellum. Major feast days in **red (origin of term 'red-letter day')**. Large "**KL**" initials (for KALENDS) are in burnished gold on a deep blue ground with delicate white tracery, surrounded by a red border with delicate white tracery.

Flanders, c. 1450 – produced to follow the English rites, for the English market.

Among the feasts listed are *All Saints' Day* (1st), *All Souls' Day* (2nd), *St. Leonard* (6th – no fewer than 177 churches are dedicated to him in England), *St. Martin* (11th), *St. Brice* (13th), *St. Cecilia* (22nd – Patron saint of poets and singers), *St. Clement* (23rd – 43 churches are dedicated to him in England including St. Clement Danes in London), *St. Katherine of Alexandria* (25th – Patron Saint of Preachers and Philosophers) and *St. Andrew* (30th – Patron Saint of Scotland and Weddings).

Left of the saints' days are repeating letters *A - G* called *Dominical Letters* since they help find Sundays. Far left is a column of Roman numerals *i - xix* called *Golden Numbers* to indicate appearances of new moons, & counting ahead 14 days, full moons throughout the year (year + 1; divide by 19; remainder is Golden Number - if zero GN = 19). Finally: each month had 3 fixed points: Kalends (1st day) Ides (middle) & Nones (9th day before Ides). All days in between were counted *backwards* from these points.